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| EXAMINER |
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CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2164

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/079,563

Applicant(s)

KASHITO ET AL.

Examiner

Melissa M Chojnacki

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

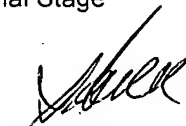
Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications filed on October 22, 2004, new claims 17-25 have been added per applicant's request. Therefore, claims 1-25 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,074) in view of DuMouchel et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,539,391), in further view of Matsuda et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0065841).

As to claim 1, Cannon et al. teaches an information management apparatus applied to an information processor including a data storage unit in which various data are stored and an output unit to present information including contents stored in the data storage unit (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56), the information management apparatus comprising:

information data input means for inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

manager means for storing in the data storage unit the information data input through the information data input means and the summary data generated by the summary data generation means in correspondence (See column 4, lines 52-65; column 11, lines 41-53),

the predetermined information data and summary data being selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach summary data generation means for generating summary data that can indicate succinctly- contents of the information data input through the information data input means; wherein the manager means comprises data reduction means for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches summary data generation means for generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input through the information data input means (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to include summary data generation means for generating summary data that can indicate

succinctly- contents of the information data input through the information data input means.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because summary data generation means for generating summary data that can indicate succinctly- contents of the information data input through the information data input means would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach wherein the manager means comprises data reduction means for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein the manager means comprises data reduction means for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0090-0092) and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in

Art Unit: 2164

the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include wherein the manager means comprises data reduction means for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because wherein the manager means comprises data reduction means for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

Art Unit: 2164

As to claims 2 and 20, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein the data reduction means reduces the data amount of at least one of the predetermined information data and summary data in a stepped manner (See Cannon et al., column 2, lines 49-54; also see Matsuda et al., paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092); wherein the step of reducing a data amount comprises the step of reducing a data amount in a stepped manner (See Cannon et al., column 2, lines 49-54; also see Matsuda et al., paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

As to claims 3 and 21, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein reduction of the data amount is effected by deleting at least one of the predetermined information data and summary data from the data storage unit (See Cannon et al., column 15, lines 57-60; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092); wherein the step of reducing a data amount comprises the step of deleting data See Cannon et al., column 15, lines 57-60; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

As to claims 4 and 22, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein reduction of the data amount is effected by compressing at least one of the predetermined information data and summary data in the data storage unit (See DuMouchel et al., abstract; column 4, lines 54-57; also see Matsuda et al., paragraph 0074-0077);

Art Unit: 2164

wherein the step of reducing a data amount comprises the step of compressing data (See DuMouchel et al., abstract; column 4, lines 54-57; also see Matsuda et al., paragraph 0074-0077).

As to claims 5 and 23, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein, when the available capacity for storage is still insufficient even after all the predetermined information data and summary data are compressed in the data storage unit (See Cannon et al., column 4, lines 27-35; column 7, lines 59-61; Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0037; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092), the manager means deletes at least one of the predetermined information data and summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until the available capacity for storage is ensured in the data storage unit (See Cannon et al., column 15, lines 57-60); including the additional step the size of the third data to be input is larger than the of, remaining capacity after the step of data compressing data, deleting (See Cannon et al., column 4, lines 27-35; column 7, lines 59-61; Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0037; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

As to claim 6, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein the data amount of at least one of the predetermined information data and summary data is deleted in a stepped manner until the available capacity for storage is ensured (See Cannon et al.,

Art Unit: 2164

column 15, lines 57-60; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0037; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

As to claims 7 and 24, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches further comprising importance level determination means for determining a level of importance of the information data corresponding to the summary data based on a variably-set predetermined guideline, the criterion corresponding to the level of importance determined by the importance level determination means (See Cannon et al., abstract; column 11, lines 6-17, lines 30-38; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 007-009; paragraph 0038; paragraph 0037; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092); 19 including the additional step of determining a level of importance of the first data and the second data based on a variably set, predetermined guideline, the predetermined guideline comprising the criterion (See Cannon et al., abstract; column 11, lines 6-17, lines 30-38; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 007-009; paragraph 0038; paragraph 0037; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

As to claim 8, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches further comprising guideline set means operated by an external source for setting the predetermined guideline in a variable manner (See Cannon et al., abstract; also see DuMouchel et al., abstract; column 1, lines 43-47, where "guideline" is read on "characteristic values").

Art Unit: 2164

As to claim 9, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein the level of importance corresponding to the predetermined information data and summary data is lower than the level of importance of the newly input information data (See Cannon et al., abstract; column 11, lines 6-17, lines 30-38; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 004; paragraph 007; paragraph 0038).

As to claim 10, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein the manager means comprises insufficient capacity determination means for determining the insufficient capacity based on a comparison result by comparing an available capacity in the data storage unit and a total size of the information data newly input through the information data input means and corresponding the summary data (See Cannon et al., column 4, lines 27-35; column 7, lines 59-61, where "capacity" is read on "volume"; column 8, lines 8-11; column 16, lines 33-36; also see Matsuda et al., abstract; paragraph 009; paragraph 0035; paragraph 0045).

As to claim 11, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches wherein the summary data generation means generates the summary data based on data obtained according to a predetermined condition from contents of the information data (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9), and wherein the predetermined condition is set, in a variable manner (See Cannon et al., abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

As to claims 12 and 25, Cannon et al. as modified, teaches further comprising condition set means operated by an external source for setting the predetermined condition in a variable manner (See Cannon et al., abstract, column 2, lines 15-19; also see DuMouchel et al., column 2, lines 14-18, lines 44-49); wherein the variable criterion comprises a date of receipt of the first data (See Cannon et al., abstract, column 2, lines 15-19; also see DuMouchel et al., column 2, lines 14-18, lines 44-49).

As to claim 13, Cannon et al. teaches an information management method (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) comprising:

an information data input step of inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

an organization step storing in correspondence the information data input at the information data input step and the summary data generated at the summary data generation step in a data storage unit prepared in advance from which stored contents are presented via an output unit prepared in advance (See column 4, lines 52-65; column 11, lines 41-53),

wherein the predetermined information data and summary data are selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step; wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the

Art Unit: 2164

summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit .

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to include a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity

Art Unit: 2164

to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0090-0092) and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a

Art Unit: 2164

data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 14, Cannon et al. teaches an information management method (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) comprising:

an information data input step of inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

an organization step storing in correspondence the information data input at the information data input step and the summary data generated at the summary data generation step in a data storage unit prepared in advance from which stored contents are presented via an output unit prepared in advance (See column 4, lines 52-65; column 11, lines 41-53),

wherein the predetermined information data and summary data are selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step; wherein the organization step comprises a compression step of compressing at least one of predetermined the information data; the summary

Art Unit: 2164

data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9); wherein the organization step comprises a compression step of compressing at least one of predetermined the information data (See abstract; column 4, lines 54-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step; wherein the organization step comprises a compression step of compressing at least one of predetermined the information data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step; wherein the organization step comprises a compression step of compressing at least one of predetermined the information data would make it feasible for large data

files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092) .

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an

Art Unit: 2164

available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 15, Cannon et al. teaches a machine-readable recording medium recorded with an information management program to execute an information management method with the machine,

the information management (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) method comprising:

an information data input step of inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

an organization step storing in correspondence the information data input at the information data input step and the summary data generated at the summary data generation step in a data storage unit prepared in advance from which stored contents are presented via an output unit prepared in advance (See column 4, lines 52-65; column 11, lines 41-53),

wherein the predetermined information data and summary data are selected according to a criterion set in a -variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the

information data input step; wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of

Art Unit: 2164

predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0090-0092) and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because wherein the organization step includes a data reduction step of reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 16, Cannon et al. teaches a program product to execute an information management method with a computer, the information management (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) method comprising:

an information data input step of inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

an organization step of storing in correspondence the information data input at the information data input step and the summary data generated at the summary data generation step in a data storage unit prepared in advance from which stored contents are presented via an output unit prepared in advance, (See column 4, lines 52-65; column 11, lines 41-53),

wherein the predetermined information data and summary data are selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step; wherein the organization step comprises a data reduction step of reducing at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because a summary data generation step of generating summary data that can indicate succinctly contents of the information data input at the information data input step would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach wherein the organization step comprises a data reduction step of reducing at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein the organization step comprises a data reduction step of reducing at least one of predetermined the information data (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0090-0092) and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include wherein the organization step comprises a data reduction step of reducing at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because wherein the organization step comprises a data reduction step of reducing at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until an available capacity for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input at the information data input step and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 17, Cannon et al. teaches an information management apparatus applied to an information processor including a data storage unit in which various data are stored and an output unit to present information including contents stored in the data storage unit (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56), the information management apparatus comprising:

the predetermined information data and summary data being selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach an input for inputting information data, a summary data generator for generating summary data that indicates succinctly contents of the information data input; and a data manager for storing in the data storage unit the information data and the summary data generated by the summary data generator in correspondence, wherein the data manager comprises a data reducer for reducing a

Art Unit: 2164

data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches an input for inputting information data, a summary data generator for generating summary data that indicates succinctly contents of the information data input (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to include an input for inputting information data, a summary data generator for generating summary data that indicates succinctly contents of the information data input.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because an input for inputting information data, a summary data generator for generating summary data that indicates succinctly contents of the information data input would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach a data manager for storing in the data storage unit the information data and the summary data generated by the summary data generator in correspondence, wherein the data manager comprises a data reducer for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and

Art Unit: 2164

the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches a data manager for storing in the data storage unit the information data and the summary data generated by the summary data generator in correspondence (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0090-0092), wherein the data manager comprises a data reducer for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include a data manager for storing in the data storage unit the information data and the summary data generated by the summary data generator in correspondence, wherein the data manager comprises a data reducer for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the

Art Unit: 2164

capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because a data manager for storing in the data storage unit the information data and the summary data generated by the summary data generator in correspondence, wherein the data manager comprises a data reducer for reducing a data amount of at least one of predetermined the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence in the data storage unit until a capacity available for storage is ensured when the capacity to store the information data newly input through the information data input and corresponding the summary data is insufficient in the data storage unit would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 18, Cannon et al. teaches an information management method (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) comprising:

inputting information data (See column 4, lines 62-65),

wherein the data are selected manner predetermined information data and the summary according to a criterion set in a variable data and summary data being selected according to a criterion set in a variable manner (See abstract, column 2, lines 15-19).

Cannon et al. does not teach generating summary data that the information data, and indicates succinctly contents of storing in correspondence the information data and the summary data a data storage unit from which stored contents are presented via an output unit, wherein, when a capacity to store newly input information data is insufficient, the step of storing correspondence includes a step of reducing a data amount of at least one of the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence until a capacity available for storage is ensured.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches generating summary data that the information data, and indicates succinctly contents of storing in correspondence the information data and the summary data a data storage unit from which stored contents are presented via an output unit (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to include generating summary data that the information data, and indicates succinctly contents of storing in correspondence the information data and the summary data a data storage unit from which stored contents are presented via an output unit.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because generating summary data that the information data, and indicates succinctly contents of storing in correspondence the information data and the summary data a data storage unit from which stored contents are presented via an output unit

Art Unit: 2164

would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach wherein, when a capacity to store newly input information data is insufficient, the step of storing correspondence includes a step of reducing a data amount of at least one of the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence until a capacity available for storage is ensured.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein, when a capacity to store newly input information data is insufficient, the step of storing correspondence includes a step of reducing a data amount of at least one of the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence until a capacity available for storage is ensured (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include wherein, when a capacity to store newly input information data is insufficient, the step of storing correspondence includes a step of reducing a data amount of at least one of the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence until a capacity available for storage is ensured.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because wherein, when a capacity to store newly input information data is

Art Unit: 2164

insufficient, the step of storing correspondence includes a step of reducing a data amount of at least one of the information data and the summary data stored in correspondence until a capacity available for storage is ensured would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

As to claim 19, Cannon et al. teaches an information management method (See abstract; column 4, lines 52-56) comprising the steps of:

providing a data storage unit having a capacity (See abstract);
inputting first data and second data into the data storage unit (See column 4, lines 62-65).

Cannon et al. does not teach generating first summary data for the first data and second summary data for the second data.

DuMouchel et al. teaches a method and system for squashing a large data set (See abstract), in which he teaches generating first summary data for the first data and second summary data for the second data (See column 1, lines 6-7, lines 43-47; column 3, lines 6-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., to include generating first summary data for the first data and second summary data for the second data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of DuMouchel et al. because generating first summary data for the first data and second summary data for the second data would make it feasible for large data files, with condensed summaries to fit into physical memory (See DuMouchel et al., column 1, lines 14-17, lines 40-45).

Cannon et al. as modified, still does not teach determining a remaining capacity the data storage unit storing the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data; if a size of third data to be input is larger than the remaining capacity, reducing a data amount of least one of the first data, the first summary data, the second data and the second summary data until the remaining capacity is greater than or equal to the size of the third data to be input, the at least one of the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data to be reduced being determined according to a variable criterion.

Matsuda et al. teaches a device for retaining important data on a preferential basis (See abstract), in which he teaches determining a remaining capacity the data storage unit storing the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data; if a size of third data to be input is larger than the remaining capacity, reducing a data amount of least one of the first data, the first summary data, the second data and the second summary data until the remaining capacity is greater than or equal to the size of the third data to be input, the at least one of the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data to be reduced being determined according to a

Art Unit: 2164

variable criterion (See paragraph 008-009; paragraph 0074-0077; paragraph 0090-0092).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al. as modified, to include determining a remaining capacity the data storage unit storing the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data; if a size of third data to be input is larger than the remaining capacity, reducing a data amount of least one of the first data, the first summary data, the second data and the second summary data until the remaining capacity is greater than or equal to the size of the third data to be input, the at least one of the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data to be reduced being determined according to a variable criterion.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Cannon et al., by the teachings of Matsuda et al. because determining a remaining capacity the data storage unit storing the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data; if a size of third data to be input is larger than the remaining capacity, reducing a data amount of least one of the first data, the first summary data, the second data and the second summary data until the remaining capacity is greater than or equal to the size of the third data to be input, the at least one of the first data, first summary data, second data and second summary data to be reduced being determined according to a variable criterion would automatically take into account the significance of data when the demand has increased for free storage space (See Matsuda et al., paragraph 006).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 22-October-2004, with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mellissa M Chojnacki whose telephone number is (571) 272-4076. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

March 4, 2005

Art Unit: 2164

MMC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Rimell', is positioned above the printed name.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER